

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:25:20 ON 12 NOV 2007)
FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 15:25:41 ON 12 NOV 2007
L1 13119 S FRET OR (FORSTER OR FLUORESC? OR RADIATIONLESS) (3A) (ENERGY (2A)
TRANSFER? OR DONOR)
L2 6424 S (INHIBIT? OR ACCEPTOR OR QUENCH?) (4A) (COLOR? OR NONFLUORESC? OR
NON FLUORESC?)
L3 59 S L1 AND L2
L4 609 S (INDICATOR OR ACCEPTOR OR DYE) (4A) FLUORESC? (6A) (IMPROV? OR
ADVANTAG? OR COMPAR?)
L5 40 S L1 AND L4
L6 98 S L3,L5
L7 48 S L6 AND PY<2003
L8 13 S L6 NOT L7 AND PY<2005
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:49:48 ON 12 NOV 2007
L9 20 S L7
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:50:10 ON 12 NOV 2007
L10 14 S L7
FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:50:48 ON 12 NOV 2007
L11 64 DUP REM L7 L8 L9 L10 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 bib,ab,kwic 1-64

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 64 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 135:14815 CA
TI Wavelength-shifting molecular beacons
AU Tyagi, Anjay; Marras, Salvatore A. E.; Kramer, Fred Russell
CS Department of Molecular Genetics, Public Health Research Institute, New
York, NY, 10016, USA
SO Nature Biotechnology (2000), 18(11), 1191-1196
AB The authors describe wavelength-shifting mol. beacons, which are nucleic
acid hybridization probes that fluoresce in a variety of different
colors, yet are excited by a common monochromatic light source. The
twin functions of absorption of energy from the excitation light and
emission of that energy in the form of fluorescent light are assigned to
two sep. fluorophores in the same probe. These probes contain a
harvester fluorophore that absorbs strongly in the wavelength range of
the monochromatic light source, an emitter fluorophore of the desired
emission **color**, and a **nonfluorescent quencher**. In the absence of
complementary nucleic acid targets, the probes are dark, whereas in the
presence of targets, they fluoresce-not in the emission range of the
harvester fluorophore that absorbs the light, but rather in the emission
range of the emitter fluorophore. This shift in emission spectrum is
due to the transfer of the absorbed energy from the harvester
fluorophore to the emitter fluorophore by **fluorescence resonance energy
transfer**, and it only takes place in probes that are bound to targets.
Wavelength-shifting mol. beacons are substantially brighter than
conventional mol. beacons that contain a fluorophore that cannot
efficiently absorb energy from the available monochromatic light source.
The authors describe the spectral characteristics of wavelength-shifting
mol. beacons, and we demonstrate how their use improves and simplifies
multiplex genetic analyses.

L11 ANSWER 44 OF 64 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 119:242929 CA

TI Polynucleotides conjugated with chromophores and fluorophores for
determination of nucleic acid

IN Heller, Michael J.

PA Nanotronics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.

PI	WO 9309128	A1	19930513	WO 1992-US9827	19921106
	US 5565322	A	19961015	US 1994-232233	19940505

PRAI US 1991-790262 A2 19911107

AB A method for detn. of a nucleic acid of interest with a photonic energy transfer system using a polynucleotide labeled with ≥ 2 (non)**fluorescing donor** chromophores at a donor-donor transfer distance and a fluorescing acceptor chromophore at a donor-acceptor distance. Alternatively, the fluorescing acceptor chromophore is located on a different polynucleotide. The method comprises mixing of the (non)**fluorescing donors** and **fluorescing acceptor**-labeled polynucleotide, which contained a complementary sequence to the nucleic acid of interest, with a nucleic acid sample; hybridizing; exciting the **donor** (non)**fluorescing** chromophore; and detecting the presence of photonic energy transfer.

=> log y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:51:48 ON 12 NOV 2007